MONDAY, MAY 6, 1889. I enden office of THE SUR, Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISSARE, sole repre-entative in London.

Theory and Condition. The statement of Government receipts and expenditures, issued by the Warrant

fiscal year. The total receipts since July 1, 1888, are \$817,683,213, against \$318,086,579 for the corresponding period of last year.

Division of the Treasury on May 1, covers

ten of the twelve months of the present

The total expenditures during the ton months are \$261,865,368, against \$223,824,533 for the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year.

These figures are very interesting, for they afford a hada for an approximate verification of Mr. FAIRCHILD's celebrated estimate in his annual report; for 1887 as Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Secretary of the Treasury. It was upon that estimate that Mr. CLEVELAND constructed his still more celebrated tariff message, with its picture of the condition ed to confront us.

Mr. FAIRCHILD had estimated the receipts for the fiscal year 1889 at \$383,000,000; the expenditures, including the sinking fund, at \$326,530,793; and the surplus for the year at \$56,469,206. It was a trick of the free trade campaign, moreover, to reckon sinking fund as surplus, thus swelling on paper the total of excess of revenue over expenditure to the enormous aggregate of \$104,313,365.

How far do the actual conditions bear out the theoretical predictions of Mr. FAIRCHILD and Mr. CLEVELAND?

At the rate of income for the ten months the receipts for the whole year will be about \$381,000,000, or \$2,000,000 short of Mr. FAIR-CHILD's prediction in 1887.

At the rate of expenditure for the ten months the total for the year will be about \$314,000,-000 excluding the sinking fund appropriation; or \$35,314,000 more than Mr. FAIRCHILD figured.

That would cut down his estimated surplus for 1889 about \$2,000,000 at one end, and about \$35,000,000 at the other end, reducing it from \$56,000,000 to less than \$20,000,000.

The end of the fiscal year and the complet figures for the twelve months will show exactiv how far Mr. FAIRCHILD's estimates were wrong, and how far Mr. CLEVELAND was justified in presaging "financial convulsion and widespread disaster."

A Good Prohibitionist Rewarded,

The conscientious Boston correspondent of the Hartford Courant describes the Rev. Dr. DANIEL DORCHESTER as a "Methodist clergyman with an intellectual head and a benevolent cast of countenance:" and he adds:

"He had charge of the press in the late campaign on the Prohibitionist amendment to the State Constitution, and had rather a hard time of it, I fear. He edited a column in the Journal, but he found little sympathy in any quarter."

That is not quite accurate, for the struggling prohibitionist found sympathy and appreciation in a very important quarter, namely, the White House. Dr. DORCHESTER had hardly finished his last pseudo-editorial article on prohibition for the Boston Journal when he unexpectedly received news of his appointment by President Harrison as Superintendent of Indian Schools, with a salary of \$4,000 a year and unlimited travelling expenses.

No doubt this was an office ardently desired by a good many Republican patriots in different parts of the country. The selection of Dr. DORCHESTER for the post will surprise them not a little. Was it Brother WANAMAKER'S influence? Or had Gen. HARRISON read and admired Dr. DORCHESTER's pseudo-editorials on prohibition in the Boston Journal?

Breaking Up a Nest of Pirates.

No story of recent events in Tonquin has been complete that has failed to tell of efforts of France to destro the pirate haunts along the coast of that Oriental land. At last France has apparently broken up one of the worst nests of pirates ever known. The task was a formidable job which China valuly attempted time and again before France took it in hand. Last week THE SUN printed the interesting news that in March 272 of these pirates surrendered to the French. This crushing disaster very likely ends the buccancering exploits of a few hundred outlawed Chinese and Tonquinese who for many years have been the terror of the coast.

On any good map a myriad of little islands ere shown stretching along the coast northeast of the Red River delta. There are nearly a thousand of them, and their unsavory history is indicated by the only name that has been given to them. They are known as the Pirates Islands. The French. in their raids upon some of these islands tell of seeing, here and there, stones erected by the Chinese recording that the island had been depopulated by the troops of the Emperor because its people were pirates, and forbidding any one to settle there under penalty of death. The French accounts add that the children of pirates were playing gayly around these ominous pillars.

Most of the pirate villages were surrounded by walls with lookout towers, the only approach from the sea being a narrow path, fenced in with prickly cactus, and barred every few paces by a gate. But whenever their enemies have made things hot for them, the pirates have seldom been found at home. Some of these lofty islands in shape resemble a coral atoli, with a narrow entrance from the sea to the hidden waters within. To these little known or wholly unsuspected retreats the pirates have taken their way through the labyrinthine channels and made a business of laying low until trouble blew over. When pursued on the open sea their practice has been to run their junks into shallow water, where they could not be followed, and then to wade ashore to the mainland, where they have hidden themselves in the jungle.

The pirates have at times almost paralyzed the junk trade along Tonquin, and the fact that the coast traders were compelled to skirt these eighty miles of pirate islands has been at all times a source of terror. Any little bark which seemed to the practised eves of the pirate lookouts to have tempting plunder on board was likely at any moment to be schased and stripped of its cargo. If the traders offered unsuccessful resistance they were put to death to a man. If they tamely permitted the outlaws to take their goods they were permitted to go on their way with whole skins, heavy hearts, and a very light vessel. A circumstance that has greatly increased the difficulty of bringing the pirates to justice is the fact that they have frequently changed the appearance of their vessels and shifted their places of abode from one island to another. Sometimes they have assumed the rôle of peaceful and well-meaning traders for months, only to reappear in their true character at the first favorable opportunity.

Now and then they have made bold to at-

tack the villages on the mainland for the sole purpose, apparently, of capturing the nest women in the Tonquin settlements. Then they have retreated with their booty to the islands, preparatory to reshipping their fair prisoners to China. Many of the inmates of Hong Kong harems and of disreputable houses at Calcutta are said to be the women of Tonquin, sold into slavery by the freebooters of the Pirates Islands.

Mr. Scott, in his admirable book on France and Tonquin," a few years ago expressed the opinion that it would be many years before the French destroyed this evil nest of pirates. It is evident, however, that the new proprietors of Topquin have given piracy a staggering blow, and the outlaws who have escaped imprisonment are likely to be quiet for a long time to come.

Act and Intention.

There is a cheering difference between Mr. CLEVELAND'S centennial speech as it was actually delivered and as it was prepared and furnished beforehand for publication Here are the words of the occasion:

" If they (the people) have wandered, they will return to duty in good time. If they have been misled, they discover the true landmarks none too late for safety."

This is the original doctrine of Mugwump ian pessimism applied directly to illuminating the campaigns of the past, that of 1888 not excluded. It is the regular oldfashioned cant, becoming for the moment irrepressible. But what a difference between act and intention! Here is what Mr. CLEVE-LAND really intended to say, as we learn from the alleged report of his speech furnished to the press for publication:

"If they (the people) should wander, they will return to duty in good time. If they should be misled, they will discover the true landmarks none too late for

This is a simple and unexceptionable proposition which would do credit to any American patriot, even the man whose day was celebrated. It contains nothing pharisaical or Mugwumpian, nothing either of disappointment or of conceit. It is not offensive to the sober facts of history nor to sound Democratic spirit. It is excellent. It is sincerely to be hoped that its tone and style may endure. To the country at large such continuance will be pleasing, and to the author it may be the source of a political happiness as vet untasted.

The Progress of the Jews.

As usual at this season, hotels at various summering places are now taking pains to make it known that they will refuse to receive Jews as boarders. This they do, of course, to encourage Christian custom, so called. They appeal to a deep-seated prejudice, which the lapse of time does not seem to lessen, and which, perhaps, grows stronger among the unintelligent in this country as the Hebrew race increases in numbers and prosperity.

In 1885, according to the bulletin of the Marseilles Geographical Society, there were only 300,000 Jews in the United States, but foreign immigration since then, from Austria and Russia more particularly, must have increased the number by 100,000, and in a very few years we shall have as many of the race as are now in Germany, or about 560,000. Nor is it improbable that in the next century this republic will be the chief home of the Jews, as Russia is now, that country containing nearly half of the whole number in Europe, or about 2,800,000 out of 5,700,000. Next to Russia, they are most numerous in Austro-Hungary, where there are about 1 700 000

The movement of the Jews to this country is now increased and hereafter will be stimulated by the legal restrictions under which they suffer in Russia and the anti-Semitic agitation of which Germany and Austria are the principal seats. Though in all Europe they are no more than one in fifty-five of the population, and in Posen in Prussia, where they are more numerous proportionately they form only one-eighth of the inhabitants, their rapid progress in wealth and influence during the last generation has stirred up Aryan jealousy and suspicion until now the lamitte mania la ruging flarealy this modern opposition to the Jews, as Prof. George H. Schodde explains in a very interesting article on the subject in the last Andover Review, is not based on any religious grounds, like the persecutions of the Middle Ages. It is purely social, race hostility, and nothing else. It is directed against the Jews, to use his words not as the representatives of a certain religlous system, but by reason of certain race characteristics, traits, and tendencies Therefore the membership of the German Anti-Semitic Union, which has its headquarters at Leipzig, includes Christians and in fidels, radicals and conservatives. So, also, the 267,000 signers of the petition to Prince BISMARCE in 1881, asking for special lega measures to check the growing power of modern Judaism, were men of all religious and political opinions. They simply repre sented the Aryan race outwitted by the Semitic in many fields of activity.

The Jews in Germany constitute only little more than one per cent. of the inhabitants, and their complete legal and politica emancipation dates back only to the revolutions of 1848-49. Yet in business and in the learned professions they are now taking a large part of the prizes. In the University of Berlin 13 out of the 42 medical professors are Jews, 3 out of the 15 law professors, and 13 out of the 88 of the philosophical faculty. Of the 79 professors in the University of Breslau 15 are Jewish. The Jews constitute less than five per cent. of the popula tion of Austria, and yet nearly two-fifths of the students at the university at Vienna in the winter semester of 1885-86 were of that race. Of the 660 lawyers in Vienna 350 are Jews, and of the 370 individials registered as "literary men" in the provinces of lower Austria only 45 were not lews. The great majority of the newspapers of Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, Hamburg, and other German towns are backed by Jewish capital and edited by Jews. All except two of the Vienna newspapers have Jews as editors In France, also, journalism is falling into the ands of men of the same race.

But it is in finance and trade that the Jews excite the most jealousy. The Aryans put their hostility on the ground that the Jewish code of business morals prevents fair competition, but, of course, the fact that the Jews are more skilful money makers is the real reason. In Posen, in Hungary, and in Gallela it is impossible according to Prof. SCHODDE, for anybody except a Jew to mainain himself in any of the non-producing

callings. The Jews monoplize them all. The design of the anti-Semitic agitation therefore, is to chain up the Jews with legal restrictions, so that they shall not be able to exercise their peculiar aptitudes and abilities to the full. "The emancipation of the Jews is to be abrogated," declares the 'Katechismus" of the anti-Semitics. "They are to be placed under special alien laws. But they cannot be thus bound. The whole spirit of modern civilization is against such discrimination, and having got their freedom they prefer to keep it. If in any wise they suffer materially from European opposition, they will come to this country only the faster, and here anti-Semitic societies would work unavailingly, though very likely they may be started in due time. Already the Jews are getting so much ahead in the competition of business, that a jealous feeling regarding them has arisen, though it is manifested with us in individual complaint and the strengthening of race prejudice only. As it is in Berlin and Vienna, the Jews of New York are crowding the learned professions. They are getting into journalism, and the

bar is full of them. But it is foolish to attempt to stay their progress. With increasing numbers, when they shall number millions instead of 300,000 or 400,000, they will wield here a financial influence and exercise in trade and the professions a power such as the race has never had before in its history. They will have a free field, and past experience shows that when they get that this marvellous Semitic race can outdistance most competitors in the nonproductive amployments.

Our Army of Defenders.

Under the form and with the primary pur pose of paying honors to the Union and its first President, a great and instructive military mobilization has been accomplished here in New York. Had the express object of the display been such a mobilization of accessible militia and regulars, it would not have been more important or taught more useful lessons. Not long ago it was proposed that Congress should authorize an annual concentration of troops, taking in turn geographical sections, so as to lessen the cost of transportation to and from the rendezvous. But last week, without Federal expense, we had a gathering of militia from a wider area than could be wisely included in such a legislative project.

What it has shown first of all is how large a force of organized, uniformed, armed, equipped, drilled, and disciplined citizen soldiers, in addition to the available regulars, can be brought together within the space of a few days at a point on the Atlantic seaboard like New York. It will be said that months of notice were given for this journey; but so in the annual European mobilizations it is customary to designate long beforehand both the troops selected for the manœuvres and the place of rendezvous. In one recent French experiment this selection was concealed until a short time before the movement, with a view to test the readiness of all the railways; still, these railways knew that a concentration somewhere was to occur. and had plenty of time to prepare their rolling stock. Our railroads have taken to and from New York with the soldiers ten or twenty times as many other passengers, and all with a wonderful freedom from accidents or even serious delays.

The militia that came did not express the full possibilities of easy concentration. Massachusetts, for example, in addition to her smaller organizations, sent only one full regiment, the Fifth; but, with her great railroad and steamboat facilities, she could as readily have despatched her entire uniformed militia. Following the regulars and the militia, marched a body of veterans who. if they had lost some of the alertness of youth, represented a leaven of experience in war and attested courage which must add greatly to the defensive strength of the country. Their numbers could also be greatly increased in real need. The third day's parade brought out a great army of stalwart men, some of them uniformed and armed, and a very large part organized in semi-military fashion and evidently accus tomed to marching.

The War Department detailed an officer of the regular army for the express purpose of watching the gathering, quartering, and subsisting of the troops during the centennial ceremonies, their condition and efficlency, and the facilities of the railroad and steamship lines. His report will undoubtedly present all the facts and statistics which have a military bearing and significance But the general result is already clear. Our country need not fear that its lack of a costly and crushing military establishment of the Old World pattern denotes lack of real defensive strength. Ceremonies conducted and controlled by an organization of citizens, with national and State cooperation, brought together a fine body of drilled and equipped troops, and also enough other marching organizations to swell that force to a great army. And these were only types of millions in reserve, on whose prompt services in an emergency the Government can rely. if it only has a good supply of weapons and equipments ready.

Bishop Porren said, on Saturday, to a reporter of the Evening Post, in response to the inquiry as to just what he meant by his remarkable address in St. Paul's chapel:

"There was no intention of attacking individuals. portunity for reply, would be a grave breach of de orum. It was the tendency of the age which was poken of. Principles, and not any perwere meant. When a thing of that sort is probed it i sure to hurt some one."

The Bishop seems to have forgotten the maxim that a man is presumed to intend the legitimate consequences of his acts, and since e himself admits that what he said was "sure to hurt some one," he must be presumed to have intended to hurt some one. Who that some one is the Evening Post indicates:

"The Bishop only intended to characterize a system and to set it in contrast to that of Groruz Washington. If President Haunison was not a part of this system. and the most prominent and distinguished part of it a the present moment, of course he was not hit. He wen from New York to Washington, and as if to claim the distinction open to him, straightway appointed his own brother as Marshal of the Western District of Tenneasce. We do not see how he could have made the contrast be tween himself and Warnington more glaring, or how he could have more richly earned the cap which Sighor Porran offered to those whom it might happen to fit. We leave the Bishop to settle with the Even-Post, and, in the mean time, our readers

The raid of a party of Indians, believed to be Assiniboine Sioux, upon the Crow reservation in Montana, is probably nothing more than one of those expeditions for stealing horses and stock in which the tribes of tha region indulge from time to time, although the resent enterprise has come rather earlier in the year than is customary. The officers a Custer promptly sent a party of the First Cavalry in pursuit of the raiders; but it is by the Indians upon white settlers.

may draw their own conclusions.

The St. Louis Republic is wrong. It is not true that the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee must be a Democrat o the CLEVELAND-MILLS pattern, nor is it likely hat he will be such a Democrat.

The big guns of the Chicago, including the inch as well as the 6-inch and the 5-inch. were fired at sea the other day, preparatory to er departure for the European squadron. where she is to be flagship in place of the Lan easter. The result seems to have been wholly satisfactory, and there was no need of using ess than the regular service charges. The Chicago is one of the most powerfully armed of the cruisers of her class. Few vessels have been constructed in this country under greater assault of adverse criticism and predictions of failure. But she has fair speed great offensive power, comfortable quarters and, in short, is a valuable addition to the navy. From this time on our old wooden craft will

gradually give way to the new steel fleet for ordinary naval work. The Chicago, Atlanta. Boston, Dolphin, and Yorktown are already fully available for this purpose, and the Charles ton, Baltimore, and Petrel will soon follow.

Last year was more prolific of Alpine dissters than any season since the Alps became the playground of Europe. In some cases it was the fault of incompetent guides, but usually foolbardy and inexperienced tourists, who rushed in where old stagers like TTNDALL and FRESHFIELD would besitate to tread, were themselves to blame for the disasters that overwhelmed them. The precautions just aken by the authorities in Tyrol and Vorarlberg to prevent tourists from plunging over precipices will be unpopular with many climb ers, though they are likely to reduce the death No climbs can be taken, even with experienced guides, unless the paths are previously declared free from danger by Government in spectors; and only such paths can be used as are reported to be perfectly safe without the ald of a guide. These rigid restrictions are calculated to vex the soul of a veteran climber. who will thank his stars that they were not adopted before the Matterborn and a dozen other formidable peaks had been scaled.

Simultaneous tidings from Fort Ringgold in Texas and Fort Meade in Dakota showed. not long ago, that the season was advancing finely in the former region, with the mercury at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, while at the latte post things looked rather less hopeful under ten inches of snow. This proves that there is always weather enough in these United States if you only go to the right place to look for it.

THE SUN EXCELLED ALL OTHERS. Its Marvellous Report of the Great Three Days' Centennial Celebration.

From the Animia Sentinet.

The history of journalism has never recorded anything that equalled or even approached the work by the press of New York during the past four days. Beginning on Sunday, they have recorded with each issue a full and complete history of the most wonderful pageant of modern times. And they have done it in a manner that makes one sigh, when finishing each day's story, that there is not more to read. THE SUN assigned its brightest writers to the task, and not one single feature in all the great celebration was neglected. On the contrary, each was written up in the most picturesque English, with a wealth of descriptive imagery that was never excelled.

It is a matter of fact that THE SUN has the best reportorial staff in New York, and upon an occasion like the centennial celebration it easily distances all contemporaries in the young men of Tun Sun have a delightful talent for dovetailing humor with healthy sentiment and making a picture at once deli cate and intense.

From the B-Ligaport Evening Post.

Of all the accounts of the great centennial THE SUN's was the best by long odds.

From the Leksort Journal THE SUN fairly eclipsed all its rivals in the magnitude and fidelity of its centennial reports. Its issue of yesterday, for instance, was a marvel of journalistic energy and enterprise

Haves Grabbed All He Could Get.

From the New York Sunday News. A fairly tall man, with some gray hairs in his full beard, and clothes of baggy fit, entered the Metro-politan Opera House on Friday afternoon, bent upon seeing the loan collection of Washington relice that are on exhibition there. A stout lady was with him, and, after he had offered his ticket to the doorkeeper, he attempted to pass on toward the statrcase that leads to the exhibition room. The doorkeeper, a keen-eyed chap, who is experienced in his business, stopped the would-be important personage, and told him that he would have to buy a ticket for his companion.

The man stopped a second and, with a sour frown

upon his face, said roughly:

upon ms race, was roughly:
"Look at the name on my ticket."
The doorkeeper did so and saw the name of Ruther-ford B. Hayes. It was an awkward quandary for the doorkeeper, who at the moment remembered that only the evening before Elbridge T. Gerry, the Chairman the Centennial Celebration Executive Committee had come to the exhibition with his daughters and some friends, who made the party number six in all, and had paid for five tickets before attempting to enter the

admitted Mr. Hayes and the lady, thus incurring the liability of having to pay for the extra ticket. promptly picked up one of the catalogues and was about to ascend the staircase when the lad in charge called out

"Fifty cents for that please."
"Do you know who I am !" inc once rightfully elected to be Governor of the great nonwealth of Ohio, and who occupied the White

House at Washington for four years.

"No. air, I don't." truthfully replied the boy, "but I to know that nobody gets a catalogue for nothing. Mr. Haves then showed his season ticket of admis sion. The boy said he was sorry he couldn't accommo-date the gentleman, but he would be obliged to pay fifty cents for every catalogue that was given to him to

Thereupon Mr. Hayes drew from a vest pocket the captivating sum of 15 cents, threw it down on the boy's able and again attempted to mount the stairs. The undignified New York boy was not to be triffed with in that way. He ran out from behind his table and chused the ex-President half way up stairs before he saught him. Then he tugged on the ex-President's coa alls with vigor, and with all the crowd that was trying to reach the exhibition room listening, he cried out fo the 35 cents that was still honorably due to him.

Mr. Hayes demurred at first, but finally forked over the balance of the bill payable, and so ended a scene that several persons characterized as disgraceful at

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Emperor of Austria has paid Crown Prince Ru

dolph's debts, amounting to £480,000.

Don José Zorrilla, called the Spanish Victor Hugo, is to be crowned Poet Laureate of Spain at his approach ing sixtieth birthday. The ceremony is to take place at the Albambra Palace, which is to be decorated to a cient style at a lavish expense, and an official repre-sentative of the Queen Regent will present the crown The Duchess of Medina Cell is to foot the bills, which are estimated at over \$25,000.

are estimated at over \$22,000.

At the Giamorganshire assizes in August last 11 prisoners were convisted of robbery with violence and sentenced to terms in prison. At the December term fifteen were accused and fourteen convicted and in four cases a flogging was added to the penalty. At the March term not a single person was charged with robbery with violence, and the advocates of the whip cisim that it was all on account of the floggings Prof. Fresenius of Wiesbaden, after a long series of chemical analyses, declares that an egy contains a much nourishment as a pound and an ounce of cherrie a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries, and four pounds of pears, and that 114 pounds of grapes, 127 pounds of russet apples, 182 pounds of peers, and 227 punds of plums are equal in nourishment to 100 pounds

of potatoes.

Fibres of unequalled fineness, useful for scientific purposes, can now be made by melting rock crystal in in exy-hydrogen jet and drawing it into threads the drawing these threads into the finest fibres by attachin them to the tail of an arrow, which is shot from a cross bow. Threads of less than 1-10,000 of an inch are produced, and they are stronger than steel. Their ends cannot be traced with a microscope, and are certainly ess than a millioneth of an inch in diameter.

An old safe in the British Legation at Tokio, neglected

or many years because the key was lost, was forced open recently, and among its contents were found th medais of gold and silver sent by the British Govern-ment tuenty six years before for presentation to those natives who had assisted in the defence of the British Legation against an attack made upon it by a mob in 18dl. An attempt will be made to present the medals now, but most of the men for whom they were intended are dead or cannot be found. The progress of the age is nowhere more strikingly

axhibited than in these two occurrences: The Mahare is of Judhpore has ordered two of his Ministers to dis-cuss with an assembly of notables the advisability of abolishing polygamy. Again, on April 2u a public meet ing was held in Madrid, presided over by the Conserva tive leader. Canovas del Castillo, for the purpose of es-tablishing a Spanish Society for the Abolition of Segro Slavery. The promoter of the movement is iton Luis Sorela, a friend and disciple of Cardinal Lavigerie. Dr. Oldenburg, editor of the Berlin Folks Zets

be prosecuted for "insulting the King's majesty," because is published an article alleged to have been disrespectful to the dead Emperor William. The theory upon which it will be attempted to assain the procession is that measured as the present Emperor has expressly annuaced that he approves of the policies of his grandfather, and proposes to carry them out to the best of his ability, any disrespectful reference to those policies is an insuit to the present Emperor. THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

Getting at the Root of the Troubles in Sa-

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The good results of sending Mr. Harold M. Sewall and Mr. George H. Bates to the Samoan conference at Berlin are already manifest. As the former has resided at Apia as our Consul-General. while the other visited it as a special agent of the State Department, they have been able to offset by their knowledge of Samoan affairs the testimony given before the conference by the notorious Brandeis, who had been withdrawn for that purpose by Prince Bismarck from his duties as Tamasese's Prime Minister, generalissimo, tax extorter, and factotum, Mr. Sewall, as the cable announces, has already shown the baselessness of some of the German land claims in Samoa, and the general system of land grabbing practised there by

The question of land titles is really at the

bottom of the Samoan controversy, and it is a

good sign that the Berlin conference is considering a proposal to establish a court to determine land tenures, to consist of one representative for each of the three treaty powers and two Samoese. A land tenure court was called for by Mr. Bates in his report on the Samoan troubles. He found that German subjects claimed ownership of 135,122 acres, mostly on the island of Upolu, in which Apia, the capital, is situated; that British subjects claimed in all over 250,000 acres, mostly in Savaii, and that 250,000 acres more were claimed by an American company, whose rights had been bought out by British subjects. Mr. Bates declared that it was "impossible that the acreage claimed by foreigners has all been honestly or fairly acquired," and he found not only great comacquired," and he found not only great complaints among the people but conflicting claims to territory among the foreign residents. Two documents which came into his hands by accident were appended to his report to show the character of the conveyances which even the most intelligent natives were sometimes induced to sign. In one of them Chief Asi, who has been prominent in the late troubles, had actually signed a blank deed, or at least one in which the quantity of land, the consideration, and other essential particulars were left blank. This paper was filed among the land title documents of the German company at Apia, which had not concluded what quantities to write into the blank spaces, although the signatures of the witnesses had been carefully procured. A second document cited by Mr. Bates is a confirmation by the King of the title to about a quanter of a million acres claimed by the British company by purchase from the so-called American company. He calls it a paper such as ought never to have been executed, and says it was undoubtedly signed by the King without investigation of the facts and in reliance upon the good faith of his advisers. Many of these conveyances are made, according to Mr. Bates, in layment for arms and ammunition, the traffic in which is illegal: plaints among the people but conflicting claims

good faith of his advisers. Many of these conveyances are made, according to Mr. Bates, in payment for arms and ammunition, the traffic in which is fillegal?

The natives who buy these arms have usually no money to pay for them, and resort to the sale or mortage of their lands on terms must disadvantageous very much of the land claimed by foreigners has been purchased on rations terms in exchange to firearms. Basides, the well-known disposition of the natives, when war it anticipated, to dispose of their lands for such consideration, and on such terms as they can get, has a period of the land of the consideration, and on such terms as they can get, has evil the first feet they pursors quiete with feet they proceed on the interest of white men to sur up civit write feet they pursors quiete with feet they proceed of selling them arms and taking their pay in land; and the report of Mr. Bates shows by incontestable instances that "it is undoubted that the sale of arms to the insurgents is conducted principally by the German commany of which Mr. Weber is the head."

But Commissioner Bates is not the only authority on this subject. Acting High Commissioner John B. Thurston, who represented Great Britain at Apia in 1886, simultaneously with Mr. Bates, gives similar statements in his report. According to his figures, which vory likely may be the ones referred to by Mr. Sewall, the total claims of the Germans amount to 135,122 acros; those of the British to 28,600 acres; those of the Anglo-Americans to 276,000. Here is an aggregate of 694,722 acres. But the total area of land in Samoa, excluding small islets which are not embraced in these foreign claims, is stated by Mr. Thurston to be 670,720 acres. In other words, the foreigners claim 24,002 acres more than the actual area to which their claims apply. That is to say, in order to fully satisfy these claims, so large a proportion of which are nominally sanctioned not only by royal decree. It would be necessary for the unfortunate aborting the summittee of the soil." Tw

men to decide upon land claims in Samoa and so re lieve the unfortunate natives from a state of affair painful to reflect upon.

These, then, are the facts upon which the American cialm that the natives have been robbed of their lands and gradually driven to a condition almost of servitude may safely rest. It appears from the despatches that Brandeis has been devoting himself at the Berlin Conference to arguing for the validity of the Gorman land titles in spite of the evidence as to the frauduent character of some of them and also in favor of granting indemnity to German residents in Samon for trilling aggressions on the part of the neonle who have been plundered. A properly constituted land tenure court would, however, make short work of many of these claims. Mr. Bates in his report suggested that these should be the requisites of such a court: of such a court:

(i) That it be composed of persons of such character and capacity as to inspire the confidence both of for eigners and natives. eigners and natives.

(2) That in the creation of the court certain rules of cectains about the settled, as, for example, the rule of alvarse possession, which is to be applied, prescribing how long a period of actual occurancy or cultivation of lands shall be sufficient to establish a presumption of

lands shall be sufficient to establish a presumption of title.

Another example of such rules of decision would be a praviston that options obtained from the natives to purchase their lands not acted upon after a certain fixed period, shall fall absolutely.

I have reason to believe that in a large number of cases the only basis for large land claims set up against the natives is such an option, acquired for a very triffing consideration, to be used simply as a subject of speculation.

At all events, it is a promising sign that the Berlin conference has caused a committee to draft a plan for the constitution of such a court, since it is evidently alming to get at the real source of the present troubles.

On the Blomond.

The base ball season, now well started, is one of much interest. The addition of a new club to each of the leading associations, the shiftings of old players, the introduction of several new and promising ones, the novel four balls rule, and the rule about foul tils have combined to upset many calculations about the pennant contests founded on the experience of previous years. The large batting scores will especial distinguish the season of 1889 from any that has pre-ceded it for many a year.

In the League a strong start by the champions, due to

the deceptive indications afforded by gaining four suc-cessive victories over the weakest of the competing clubs, which has not thus far won a single game, is now reduced to its true meaning by a couple of defents from the Quaker City. The experience of last year was that the New York managers started in to "get along with our Keefe," and, after several mortifying defeats were glad to make terms with the great Tim, as they will again do now. But the Phillies, who in former years, made their rush on the homestretch, now surprise et erybody by swinging into first place at this early date. In Buffinton they have an unusually strong pitcher. Pittsburgh always starts well, as Chicago knows to he cost, and this year forms no exception to the rule. Bo ton has not yet carried everything before her, but her Detroit contingent are stayers, and stendy for a whole season at the but and in the field. In the Association St. Louis again starts with a long

lead; but the real surprise there is the great work of Kansas City, which if kept up, will spoil calculations on the order of excellence. Another surprise is the good howing of Columbus, which does not propose to tak that rear place to which its date of membership would entitle it any more than Cleveland does in the League Brooklyn is recovering from a remarkably unlucky tart. The season is still too little advanced to make predictions for either association as to who will wi but it is a favorable sign that the new members play o good a game.

Too Absurd for Anything. From the Minneapolis Pribuse.

A worthy Chicago divine addressed his con-gregation on "Choosing Life Partners," and every per-son in the church that had reached years of discretion smiled at the idea of anyone in Chicago choosing a part per for life. It was too absurd for anything, " remarked one fair Chicagoan.

From the St. Louis Giobe Demograt. Let it be remembered to Washington's credit that he not only whipped the British, but also introduced that merid and ploturesque quadruped, the mule, into this source. WAS TOM PAINE FORGOTTEN?

A Reminder to Dr. Depow. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN_Sir : I had the honor of an invitation to the various displays in New York, and occupied a seat on the platform at the literary exercises that took place in front of the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street. I heard the eloquent oration of Mr. Depew. and I was surprised that a man who is usually so just and correct in his views and remarks should have omitted the name of Thomas Paine, and should have said nothing of the important part which he acted in the war of the Revolution. That Mr. Depew made no allusion to the political writings of Paine is in-

deed surprising. Thomas Paine was one of the master spirits in the great struggle, and beloed as much as any man to bring it to a successful and triumphant conclusion. This was admitted by his most disinguished contemporaries. In a letter to Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, Washington says: That Falies "Common Sense" and many of his "Critis" were well-timed and had a happy effect on the public mind, none who will turn to the epoch at which they were published will deny.

Maior-Gen. Charles Lee, when "Common

Sense" first appeared, wrote as follows to Washington:

Washington:
Ilave you seen the pamphiet, "Common Sense!" I never saw such a masterly, irrelatible performance. It will, if I mistake not, in concurrence with the transcendent forly and wickedness of the Binistry, give the compactory of the control of the sense of the sense of the binistry, in the control of the secsality of separation. Gen. Lee, speaking of the wonderful effect of Paine's writings, said that " he burst forth on

the world like Jove in thunder."

Dr. Benjamin Rush, a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, said:

once, said:
"Common S-nee" burst from the press with an effect which has rarely been produced by types and paper in any age of this country.

George Washington wrote to Paine: Dran Sim: I have learned, since thave been at this place, that you are at Rordentown—whether for the sake of retirement or the Rordentown—whether for the sake of retirement or economy, be it for either or both, or whatever it may, I shall be exceedingly happy to see you bere.

Your presence may remind Congress of your past services to this country; and if it is it my power to impress them, command my best exertions with freedom, as they will be rendered cheerfully by one who entertains a lively sense of the importance of your works and who, with much pleasure, subscribes himself, your sincere friend.

Thomas, Lewerson, in a last the sense of the subscribes himself, your sincere friend.

Thomas Jefferson. in a letter to Paine, said: Thomas Jofforson, in a letter to Paine, said;
You express a wish, in your letter, to return to
America in a national ship. Mr. Dawson, who brings
over the treaty and who will present you this letter, is
charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to
receive and accommodate you back, if you will, in general,
ind us returned to sentiments worthy of former times.
In these it will be your giory to have steadily labored,
and with as much effect at any man living. That you
may live long to continue your useful labors, and reap
interested in the thanktuness of nations, is my shorer
prayer. Accept the assurance of my high settem and
affectionate attachment.

Taunas Jarysanyo.

John Adams, in a letter to Paine, said: It has been generally proparated through this con-tinent that I wrote the pamphlet. "Common Sense." I could not have written anything so mady and in so striking anyle.

George Washington again writes to Paine: A few more such faming arguments as were exhibited to almost and Norfolk, added to the sound doctric and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphis "Common Nense," will not leave numbers at a less decide on the propriety of a separation.

Gronge Washington.

Again Thomas Jefferson writes: No writer has exceeded Paine in ease and familiarity of anyle in perspicuity of expression, happiness of cluciation, and in simple and unassuming language.

James Monroe says, in writing to Paine: James Monroe says, in writing to Faine: It is not necessary for me to tell you how must your countrymeu—I speak of the great mass of the pie—are interested in your weifare. They have not gotten the history of their own Revolution and the cuit scenes through which they passed. The crim ingratitude has not yot stained and I trust never stain, our national character. You are considered them as not only having rendered important service our own Revolution, but as being, on a more exten scale, the friend of human rights. To the weitar Thomas Faine the Americans are not nor oan they indifferent.

Thomas Paine the Americans are not nor ear they be, indifferent
Jawas Mosaoz.

Thomas Paine was always on the side of human freedom. He spent the greater part and the best part of his life in defence of the rights of man. If he committed errors in life, they were on the side of humanity. Head the history of his life, and the part he took in the war of the Revolution, and you will concur with me that the man never lived to whom we are under greater obligations for the success of our glorious independence, and the liberty which we now enjoy.

The American Hevolution was a great epoch in the history of human freedom, in which Thomas Paine took such a conspicuous part it elevated man to a higher, nobler, and surer plane of liberty. And the history of our country cannot be written with the name of Thomas Paine left out.

Mr. Denew did great injustice to the memory.

Paine left out.

Mr. Depow did great injustice to the memory of Thomas Paine when he left his name out of his great cententlal credit. ALBANY, May 4. A. SCHELL

SOUTH CAROLINANS INDIGNANT. Reply to Gen. Sherman's Criticism of their

Troops in the Centennial Parade. COLUMBUS, S. C., May 5 .- Considerable indignation is felt in this State at the statements of Gen. Sherman in an interview vestorday. which was telegraphed South last night, and in which Gen. Sherman says in speaking of

Tuesday's parade: "Only one incident marred the beauty of the whole day, and that was the omission of the carry the national flag. Only think of it, the only upit in miles of soldiery to march without the Stars and Stripes! The second detachment carried its flag regularly, and the absence of it in the leading battalion rendered the sight all the more noticeable. Perhaps those fellows down there are too good to carry the old standard. Think of it, too! They were the only unit in the whole procession that was not saluted by the President, who noticed it in a twinkling, and called my attention to it, and I was disgusted. The officer in command of this battalion saluted the President, but never salutation in return did he receive from Mr. Harrison. These men might just as well have been Turks or Sicilians, as far as any insignia pronounced them good Americans and loyal. A Marshal had the right to turn them out of the parade altogether. It was the one blot on the whole day's proceedings, and I am exceed-

the whole day's proceedings, and I am exceedingly sorry for it.

Gep. Sherman says that he did not salute this battalion because it was not bearing his country's flag. This criticism is unjust and entirely undeserved. It was certainly no intentional slight, this omission by one battalion to have the United States flag. Gen. Sherman says that the second contingent of South Carolina troops had the flag, which proved they had no feeling against it. The first doubtless thought a United States flag unnecessary to demonstrate their loyalty to their country when they were marching under the old Eutaw flag, which was cut and riddled by sword and shot during the Revolutionary War. This was the flag fen. Sherman says he and President Harrison refused to salute or recognize, and for bearing it along the company should have been ruled out of the parade.

As a matter of fact. President Harrison saluted Gov. Richardson, who immediately preceded this company, before the Governor had made a salutation.

A REVOLUTION IN DANCING.

The Coming Unromantic Style Reported Threatening the Foreign Floor. From Punch.



Soldiers First, Veterans Last-Always, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does not The Sun notice in some way the relegating to the rear at the great procession of 1880 the men who saved the country of George Washington by being at the frent in 1801.5 Was anobbery or oversight the cause?

A REFLECTIVE CITIZEN.

The Finishing Touches. "Where is your wife. De Jones?" "She's at school getting the finishing touches." "At school! Why, I thought your wife was a gradu ate of the Harvard Annex." So she is. She's at a cooking school in Besten."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The New York Fire Department has in he ranks

The New York Fire Department has in its rank a m imber who could make a bigger salary in a fine masseum than at life saving, were he willing to so a sub-bition. It is one of the best-known members too and a Begneti wedaillet. He has what is best described as a a Beginsti medallist. He has what is best described as a double stomach, name serior of an internal sack or peak in addition to the regular stomach, into which he can a will direct anything that he awallows. Whatever re-into this sack he can retain there as long as he please into the seck he can retain there as long as he please and then bring no again unharmed. In this way he can swallow coins pebbles, or any small tribes, and regula possession of them again at will. He declares that the power has been of great use to him at times when he was the bearer of important secret despatches through hostile country. He endowed them in a round sirve case that he had made, awallowed them whenever necessary, and defied his searchers. He has been examined by well-known doctors, who say that this interest. by well-known doctors, who say that this interest arrangement of his is one of the most remerkable freaks of nature ever known. He has had offers of large sums if he would will his body to some medical instintion when he died. He says that he discovered the p collarity about his stomach when a boy, by awallowing pebbies and bringing them up again to the admiring aw

of his companions. "There go two more of them," said a pretty sales woman in one of the big stores last week with a score ful gesture toward two women who had just left he counter; "they make me too tired to live." What's the matter !"

"What's the matter !"
"Why, they're from Philadelphia, and they do nothing but go around looking at things and sniffing their nesse and saying, 'Oh, my, it's nothing like Wanamahera is it." We've had hundreds of them here these last (sw days, and they all act just the same. If they re so much in love with their old Wanamaker's, why don't they say there!" May I is more of a moving day down town than un nowadays Most of the shifting about in the office dis trict seems to be done in the spring, and many of the large buildings have been looking desolate for a wee

with the counters and desks and chairs being busine about from one office to another, or coming in and goin out from and to other buildings. The old moving a jokes will have to be reversed, and make the man a at home to avoid the confusion at his office, instead of teing detained at the office to avoid the horrors of the moving home. "Can you tell me where the other small Meisson's at" asked a visitor at the Metropolitan Museum of as

"Yes, I know, but I'd rather see it here, if you d for "Well, I don't know anything about it." "Oh, but you must, it's one of the little Meissonier, you know. I've found one and I can't see the other, Melasonier, you know; those presty little ones that

"It's in the catalogue," replied he, shortly,

attendant.

everybody wants to see."
"A aw, you mean the Missener: that's down to the other end, in a box," and the haughty attendant turned away in scorn of any one so ignorant as 10 pronounce Meissouler with the accent on the "ron" and no "rat the end. The "box" proved, upon investigation to be the wooden casing which is put around the frame if fine pictures.

There is a deadly rivalry between the French and Italian schools of fending in this city, and there is are to be an interesting scrap whenever representatives of the different sides and a pair of folk get together. The Franch advocates declare that the Italians are all fo jumping around and nothing for touches while the Italians allege that the French system is heavy and brutal while theirs is light, graceful, and effective. The luterest in feucing is largely increased by this rivalry.

One set of men in the city are giad the Giants didn's get the Polo grounds. They are the west side elevated railroad trainmen. "Just to think," said one of ther as he lelisurely enjoyed an Braning Sun's story of how the Giants had won again on Staten Island that after noon. "what a mighty hard time I'd have been having of it to-day if that game had been played on the Pole grounds. The trains up town before and down town ordinary whole day just to make one trip those times. The trains would be packed so that you'd have to have

The Senators who are here to investigate the matter of Canadian interference with American transportating rates seem to be a free-and-easy lot of men. They have hired a big parlor for themselves and a lot of small rooms to live in at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and are ining there in style waiting for some one to come and tal them something about the subject they are investig ing. They have subprensed nobody, but have notified a good many interested persons that they are on hand (at ready to listen. They keep a secretary to do their was ing and a sergential-arms to stand at the dor at look important in case anybody should wunt to es-ter, and whole reams of paper ils in decurous heat on the long table in the public hearing room ready in use, but undisturbed. There is a general atmospher

bout the place as if the committee found life very can fortable at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and didn't care be long it had to may. The Government focus the bills. The centennial crowds were death to the grass a City Hall Park, opposite the entrance to the Hall. Deing the reception to the President on Monday the crow poured over the wire fences and trampled the new set

much of it just put down this spring, into dirty blast mud. That end of the park looks as bad as Prespet Park in Brooklyn, which is saying a good deal. Now that the summer cars are out on the cable ros on upper Tenth avenue. Harlem people have begu again to take their popular ten-cent excursions for its bables and the country consina. A ride from 1240 street to the end of the road and back takes nearly as hour, and is along the ridge of the highest and med beautiful part of New York, barring the extreme ridge south of Spuyten Duyvil, not yet reached by rails transit. Scarcely a car runs over the route during the middle of the day and until late in the afternoon that does not contain from one to a dozen people, with a indefinite number of children, who go to the end an come back in the same car, just for the ride. Gimper of two wonderful works of engineering. High Bridge

and the new Manhattan Bridge, across the Harlem ar included in the pleasures of this trip A comical feature of much of the centennia phote graphing is the effect upon the pictures of down tow cenes of the long streamers of ticker tape that were thrown out from high windows and blown about in the it is duplicated by the camera, seems to be about at inches wide, and slashes across the pictures in irregular lines, to the utter destruction of any artists. value that they might otherwise have had. Very few of the down-

lown pictures are not disfigured by these broad stathe

People sometimes wonder why it is almost impossible to buy imported books except in paper covers. The tariff laws account for it. There is a duty of ## jeff cent. on the books and of 60 per cent. on the binding so that the dealers always import the books unbottle. and if any bindlog gets on them it is out on in this com try. The only exceptions are valuable art works at similar books the price of which is so high any at that the addition of the duty on the binding mater tle difference. Some of the dealers in French books at making a his by bluding up the new illustrated edular of Daudet in uniform handsome covers as soon as not come over. They sell them more readily in this show besides making a profit on the binding almost as fore as that upon the book. Most American buyers he same book in paper covers, although they could buy the paper book and have it bound themselves if they only knew it. for about \$1.60.

Now that the country cousins from Philadelphia and other places have gone home, the pretty women if New York begin to predominate on the up-town street after of pleasant atternoons. The looks of the monands of women from other cities who have had pussessing of the abopping streets for a west more than ever of the shopping streets for a week more that firms the idea of New Yorkers that for real downers style and looks that make women worth looking at there is no place like Broadway on an afternoon just after the matinces are over.

This is the time of year when many men find it is: sible to pass a store where fishing tackle is sold without stopping for a moment and hungrily surveying the goods exposed in the window. "I don't care anything about the mere goods said a

man on Saturday, "but the sight of them recast to many pleasant excursions and fills me with the heps that many more as pleasant ones are to came

Gov. Green's Reply to Major Halstead. To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: I read in To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: I read in yesterday's paper the reported attack upon no by Major Haistead at a meeting at which i was not present. I have waited until to day to see if there was any disclaimer from him. There being none in to day's issue. I sak the same publicity accorded by your el-tended circulation to him, to say that any statements or suggestions that I was subjected to or offered any personal indignity, or that I sympathized in hording word, or action with the rebellion in any of its phase from the beginning to the end are each and shub-founded, unmitigated, unqualited falseboods. Your Fully or the state of the state o TRESTON, May &

Go West" Was Patrick Henry's Advice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find that Patrick Henry is the first eminent American on record as advising young men to "go West." Albert usualing letter to the Virginia Historical Society to be found in the Congressional Library, says: Fairek Henry System to go West. His feet y Virginia Control and nothing about "growing up with the counter may be taken, as a matter of course the library to the Congression of the Congress

The Height of Absent-mindedness. First Sportsman (shouting at the top of his pice)-Come here ! Come here! Quick

Second Sportsman (arriving out of breath - What is in the best shortyou ever haw at a rabbit has seen as the state of the best shortyou ever have at a rabbit has seen as the seen as the